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ALUMNI REPORT

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 145 N. TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA

VOL. XXXVI. MARCH, 1900. No. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

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The regular meeting will be held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 145 North Tenth Street, Friday, April 6th, 1900, 3 P.M.

Business of importance MAKES it necessary for all members to be present.

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JAMES C. PERRY, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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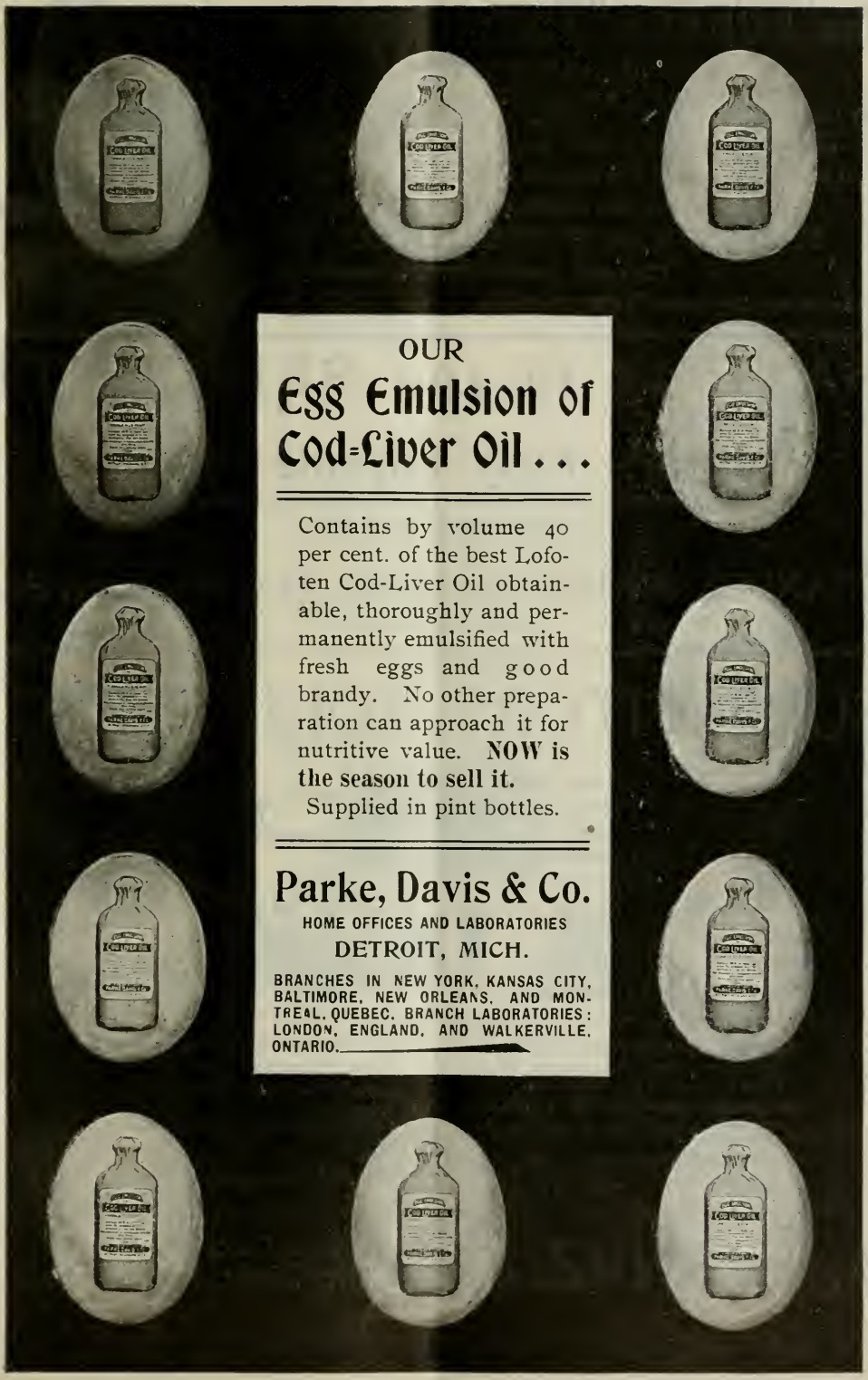
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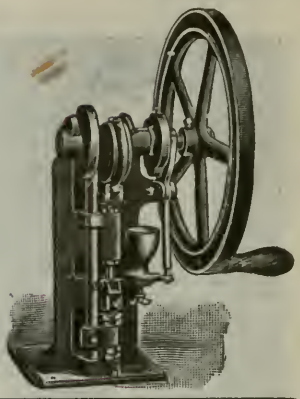

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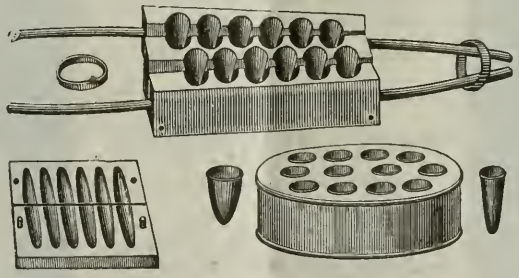

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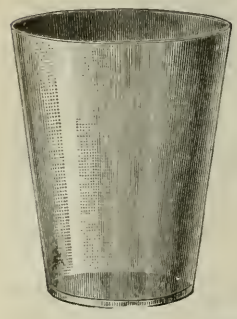

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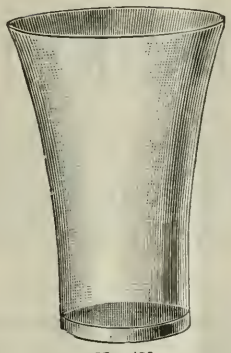

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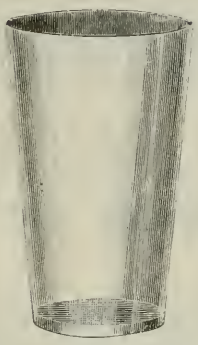

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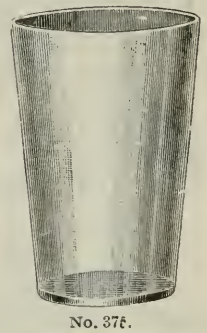

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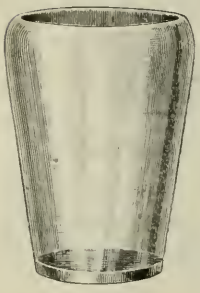
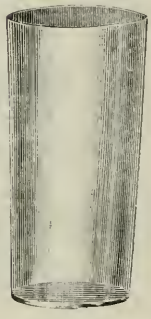


No. 387.

SODA.

No.		Per doz.
147A.	Thin. Contents, 14½ ozs.	$1 40
147B.	Thin sides, heavy bottom. 15 ozs.	2 00
375.	Heavy. 11½ ozs.	1 40
387.	Heavy. Cupped. 11 ozs.	1 40
400.	Heavy. 12 ozs., like No. 375, but larger	1 40
410.	Thin. 12 ozs., like No. 147, but shorter	1 20
425.	Thin. Flared. 10 ozs., style of No. 430	1 20
430.	Thin. Flared. 12½ ozs.	1 35
435.	Heavy. Flared. 11 ozs., shape of No. 430	1 70
440.	Thin. 14 ozs.	1 35



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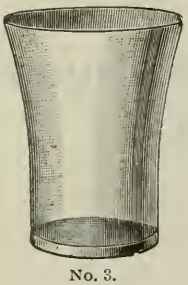

No. 3.

MINERAL.

No.		Per doz.
1.	Small Mineral. Contents, 8 ozs.	$0 80
2.	Small Mineral. 6¾ ozs.	80
3.	Thin. Flared. 8 ozs.	1 00
4.	Thin. Concave. 5 ozs.	1 00
129.	Thin. 9 ozs.	1 00

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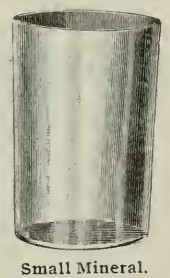

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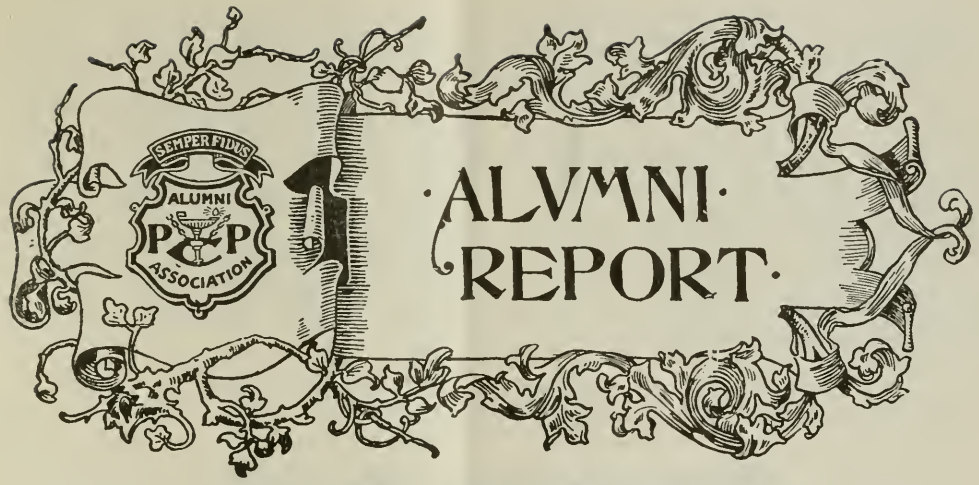

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

VOL. XXXVI. ... MARCH, 1900 ... No. 3

Editorial.

ANNUAL MEETING, RECEPTION AND COMMENCEMENT.

The thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will be held in Alumni Hall, at 145 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon, April 16, 1900, at 2 o'clock. The President of the Alumni Association, F. W. E. Stedem, '82, will make the annual address. The Secretary, Treasurer and Finance Committee will submit their annual reports, and the annual election of officers will take place. In accordance with the By-Laws, the following officers have been nominated for the ensuing year, and will be voted for at this meeting :

President, Theodore Campbell, '93.

First Vice-President, Cornelius E. Spenceley, '78, and John H. Hahn, '81 (one to be chosen).

Second Vice-President, Frank G. Ryan, '84.

Recording Secretary, Wm. E. Krewson, '69.

Corresponding Secretary, Wm. G. Nebig, '86.

Treasurer, Wm. Lincoln Cliffe, '84.

Members of the Board of Directors (five to be elected, four for the term of three years and one for one year, in place of Wm. G. Nebig, '86, nominated for Corresponding Secretary) :

Wm. N. Stem, '73 ; Jacob M. Baer, '81 ; Clarence H. Campbell, '90 ; Charles H. LaWall, '93 ; Albert Oetinger, '86 ; Sam'l E. R. Hassinger, '70; Dr. J. Louis D. Morison, '88 ; David H. Ross, '78 ; Melvin Wm. Bamford, '99 ; Miss Florence Yaple, '95 ; David Preston, '65 ; Jacob Eppstein, '92 ; L. S. A. Stedem, '93, and Henry A. Smith, '91.

Members are requested to be present, or if unable to do so, to notify the Secretary, Wm. E. Krewson.

The Annual Reception of the Alumni As-

sociation of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, to the Graduating Class of 1900, will be held in the College Museum on Monday evening, April 16, 1900, at 8 o'clock. The programme will include the presentation of gold, silver and bronze medals, and prize certificates, and the delivery of the annual class oration, class poem, class history and class prophecy.

The members of the Alumni Association, graduates, students and their lady friends are cordially invited to be present.

The Annual Commencement of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for 1900 will be held at the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, on Wednesday evening, April 18, 1900, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for this may be had of the Actuary, Thomas S. Wiegand, 145 North Tenth Street. These several events are *the* events of the college year, and we cordially urge all those who are interested in the College and its interests to show it by their presence on these occasions.

Pharmaceutical Meeting.

The fifth Pharmaceutical Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, for 1899–1900, was held in the College Museum, on Tuesday afternoon, February 20, 1900, Richard M. Shoemaker, of the firm of Robert Shoemaker & Co., of this city, being in the chair. Mr. Shoemaker, it may be added, was the first Treasurer of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, having been elected in 1864.

Prof. S. P. Sadtler, who, by the way, has given close study as an expert to the subject of tanning processes, especially chrome-tanning, gave a very interesting address on "Mineral Tannage," describing the character of skins used and the nature of the various tanning processes. Three-fourths of the chrome-tanning patents have been, it is stated, developed in the United States.

A full account of this address is given in the March issue of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*.

Dr. Charles S. Dolley, of Philadelphia, then described his method of coagulating the fibre of skins by the use of formaldehyde. He claimed that formaldehyde acted upon the collageen of animal skins, rendering it of value in leather production. Leather so made could be placed in hot or cold water without becoming hard or reverting to tawed leather, it stretched but little, it was almost white, and was perfectly neutral to colors, had suppleness, and was believed to be more uniform in texture than chrome-tanned leather.

Referring to Dr. Dolley's statement concerning the texture of chrome-tanned leather, Professor Sadtler said that to produce uniform products the process of reduction must be thorough and the acid afterwards neutralized by an alkaline bath.

Prof. Joseph P. Remington expressed his pleasure upon hearing the information that had been presented, and referred to the fact that the work of this branch of chemical industry should have been reserved for the close of this century. He inquired as to the durability of leather as tanned by different processes.

In reply, Professor Sadtler said that sole leather was still made with tannin, as it was essential that such leather should be acted upon slowly. He said that 45,000,000 goat skins alone are annually imported into this country.

Dr. Dolley stated that sole or heavy leathers were sold by weight, and therefore it was to the manufacturer's interest to have them contain as much of the coloring matters of the vegetable tanning material as would be taken up by the skins.

Wm. E. Ridenour read a valuable paper

on "Soluble Ferric Pyrophosphate." (See *A. J. P.*, 1900, 125.)

J. W. England highly commended Mr. Ridenour's work. He was especially interested in the reference made to possible reversion of pyrophosphate to phosphate, when the former is in solution in the presence of free acids, and thought that this factor with that of oxidation might explain, perhaps, the variability in composition of commercial scaled iron pyrophosphate, and the proneness to change of the triple elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine made with the soluble ferric pyrophosphate. He said that many of the triple elixirs of commerce, so far as the iron constituent was concerned, were made with soluble phosphate of iron or citro-chloride of iron. Such products, he thought, did not yield as good clinical results as did the elixir made with the soluble iron pyrophosphate, though they were less prone to change in composition. A perfect formula for making triple elixir from the soluble iron pyrophosphate had not yet, so far as he knew, been devised.

Wm. S. Weakley presented a paper on "Crocus and Some of Its Adulterants," which was illustrated by specimens, paintings and drawings. It has been published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* (1900, 119).

A variety of interesting and valuable specimens were exhibited. Prof. F. G. Ryan called attention to quite a collection of specimens of crude opium, which showed how opium is put up in different countries. The collection also contained some "false" opiums and adulterants of opiums. The exhibition was made through the courtesy of Messrs. Gilpin, Langdon & Co., of Baltimore.

F. W. E. Stedem remarked upon the peculiar red color of some deodorized tincture of opium which he had made from opium which had the proper assay value.

Professor Remington said that the red poppy is very common in European countries, but that the flowers of the plant yielding official opium are white.

Professor F. X. Moerk called attention to a collection of representative samples of the fertilizer industry, which were obtained from Baugh & Sons Company, of Philadelphia, through Mr. Geyer, a graduate of the P.C.P.

Among these were Kainite, with samples of potassium sulphate and magnesium sulphate, obtained from the same ; Potassium chloride from either Sylvite or Carnallite ; these come from the celebrated deposits at Stassfurt, Germany. Another mineral from the same locality is Kieserite, having the formula $MgSO_4H_2O$, used to make the official salt $MgSO_47H_2O$. Ammonium chloride and sulphate obtained from the ammoniacal liquors of the gas-works ; sodium nitrate or Chili saltpetre.

Phosphoric acid-yielding materials : Bone and bone-products, bone-black or animal charcoal, bone ash or crude calcium phosphate, and a sample of asphaltum produced in the destructive distillation in which bone-black is obtained. A number of these samples were in what is called "dissolved" form, which simply refers to the treatment with the proper quantity sulphuric acid and evaporation to pulverulent form, by which the calcium phosphate is rendered soluble in water. Lastly, a good line of fertilizers are shown, adapted to particular crops, such as wheat, potatoes, tobacco, etc., composed of varying amounts of potash salts, soluble phosphoric acid, and ammonia-yielding materials.

Mr. Shoemaker exhibited some fine samples of senna pods, and in reply to a query by Prof. Henry Kraemer, said that they were replacing senna leaves to a certain extent, being considered more efficient, with less tendency to gripe.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

* * *

——The next Pharmaceutical Meeting of the present series will be held in the College Museum, on Tuesday afternoon, March 20, 1900, at 3 o'clock. A very interesting programme has been framed.

Executive Board Meeting.

The fourth stated meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for 1899–1900 was held February 1, 1900, in the Library of the College.

The meeting was called to order by the President, F. Wm. E. Stedem, at 4 P.M., and the following members were present:

F. Wm. E. Stedem, President; Wm. E. Krewson, Secretary; Cornelius E. Spenceley, John H. Hahn, Wm. N. Stem, David H. Ross, Wm. G. Nebig and Frederick Wm. Haussmann; also Thos. S. Wiegand and James C. Perry, ex-Presidents.

Communications were received from Theo. Campbell, Jos. W. England, Harry L. Stiles, John D. Burg and Frank P. Streeper, regretting that previous engagements would prevent their attendance.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The report of the Committee on Nominations for the officers and directors for the ensuing year, commencing with April, 1900, was read by the Secretary (see ALUMNI REPORT, February, 1900, p. 26).

On motion, the report of the Committee was accepted.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of Memorial Tablet to the late Walter S. Sellers, Class of 1896, as follows:

Executive Board of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the resolution passed by your Board at the meeting on October 5, 1899, your Committee appointed to consider the question of Memorial Tablet to the late Walter S. Sellers, Class of 1896, and apothecary on board the U. S. Steamship "Maine" at the time of its destruction, reported at your December meeting as to the probable cost involved, and have since prepared the attached circular, which the Committee have decided to mail to the members of the Graduating Class of 1896.

Before it is sent out the Board of Trustees of the College should be asked for the privilege of placing the Tablet, when obtained, in the College.

H. L. STILES,
JOS. W. ENGLAND,
DR. J. LOUIS D. MORISON,
Committee.

David H. Ross, Chairman of the Committee on Revision of By-Laws, appointed at the previous annual meeting, presented the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee appointed to revise the by-laws of the Association, after careful examination of the same, beg leave to report that in their judgment the by-laws of the Association are adequate for the government and conduct of the business of the Association, without amendment or alteration at present.

Respectfully submitted,.

DAVID H. ROSS,
F. WM. E. STEDEM,
HARRY L. STILES.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1900.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

The Secretary reported the following collections, viz.:

For sale of Badges	$12 00
" " " Syllabus	50
	$12 50

The Business Manager of the ALUMNI REPORT reported that he had collected and paid over to the Treasurer since the meeting of the Executive Board, on December 7, 1899, the sum of $320.43.

The Treasurer reported having had on

hand at previous meeting a balance of $158.56; receiving from all sources, $332.93; making a total of $491.49. He had paid out on orders 1130 and 1134 to 1149, inclusive, $406.85; leaving a balance of $84.64.

On motion, the reports of the Secretary, Business Manager and Treasurer were accepted.

The Secretary read a letter from Theodore Campbell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stating that he was unable to be present, and also saying that he had bills in his hands amounting to $256.27, which the Committee had not yet approved. It was reported for the Committee that they had approved bills since the last meeting amounting to $237.25, which the Treasurer had paid, and that he still had bills which had been approved and not paid amounting to $132.38.

On motion, orders were directed to be drawn for the bills that have been approved to date.

The Secretary reported that the following members had made application and procured the Alumni Badge: Samuel W. Fitzgerald, Class of 1896, Ocean Grove, Monmouth Co., N. J.; Paul H. Gross, Class of 1897, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.

The Secretary reported that he had received the following acknowledgments of those who had received the ALUMNI REPORT, viz.:

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Vol. XXXIV, No. 12, and XXXV, Nos. 1 to 12; New York Public Library, January to December, 1899.

The following letter was read, viz.:

Wm. N. Stem, Business Manager of the ALUMNI REPORT, *Philadelphia.*

DEAR SIR:—As Librarian of the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, I desire to thank you in the name of the Faculty and Board of Trustees for continuing to favor us with your esteemed journal.

We appreciate this very much and are keeping the publication on file, and within reach of our students.

Wishing you all prosperity, we remain,

Yours very truly,

F. H. ASCHMAN,

Librarian.

Pittsburg, Pa., January 1, 1900.

A letter from Dr. Dorveaux, of the Bibliotheque de l'Ecole Superieure de Pharmacie de Paris, was read, thanking the Alumni Association for the copies of the ALUMNI REPORT sent during the year 1899, and asking that the same courtesy be shown during the year 1900; also asking for the November issue, which had been mislaid.

The Secretary stated that he had sent the copy of the November issue wanted. The following were reported as having been received:

The Proceedings of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association for 1899, from E. B. Wilson, Secretary, Minneapolis, Minn.

Also Bulletin de la Société Royale de Pharmacie de Bruxelles, M. Duyk, No. 12, for December, 1899.

The Secretary announced that he had received notice of the following deaths:

Andrew Allison White, '76, died at Ocean Grove, N. J., on Thursday, November 30, 1899.

Dr. Thomas H. Franklin, '60, died suddenly of heart disease at Atlantic City, N. J., while filling a prescription, on Tuesday evening, January 9, 1900.

John Wyeth Douglass, Class of 1840, died at Baltimore, Md., May 24, 1895. He formerly was in the practice of law at Chambersburg, Pa.

On motion, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the Alumni Association on Monday, April 16, 1900, and the reception to the graduating class of 1900, in the Museum of the College, on the evening of that date.

Wm. N. Stem, the Business Manager of the ALUMNI REPORT, read an extended report of the receipts and expenditures on account of the REPORT, for the year 1899 (Volume XXXV). It was accepted and ordered spread upon the minutes.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Papers.

THE OLDEST PHARMACY.

By Edward S. Power.

The writer, a graduate of '82 (P.C.P.), and a one time pharmacist of this city, returned from abroad, in November last, after having visited nearly all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent. One of the sights seen was an old alchemistic or apothecary shop in the city of Nuremberg, Bavaria, a description of which may be of interest to the readers of the Alumni Report. It is as follows:

In the great German Museum, at Nuremberg, once a huge monastery occupied by monks even prior to the year 1200, there is preserved a complete pharmacy as it stood in the year 1500, A.D. One room is made up of many stills, large and small, with their retorts, condensers, and places for keeping the fires, besides every sort of chemical apparatus used by the old alchemists of that or earlier periods.

The pharmacy proper comprised a very large broad counter located well back, for compounding, selling and weighing, before which customers usually stood. On this were placed a tall set of brass scales, not unlike a style often seen in our older established stores in this city. The brass weights were piled up nearby, and also a massive book open and filled with prescriptions, pasted in and arranged much as some of our "up-to-date" pharmacists do here. There, too, one could inspect the private formulas in another book, showing how the apothecary of that remote time treasured his secrets. Here also could be seen his mortars, pestles, spatulas, and the numerous drawers where other requisites for the business were kept.

The sides and rear of shop were lined with drawers containing crude drugs, herbs, roots, all presumably 400 years old.

Even at the present time a European pharmacy bears only a resemblance to the modern one of America, but when we contrast our own to this almost perfectly preserved specimen as it appeared about the year Columbus first set sail for the New World, the comparison excites inexpressible charm and amazement.

Still this strange-looking pharmacy—its scales, weights, bottles, mortars, etc., all indicate to us most strikingly the evolution of our American pharmacy from that of the alchemist.

The prescription bottles, weights, scales, graduates, measuring vessels, etc., of to-day all show a relationship to those of that ancient period of our art, and the same may be said of the general appearance of the place itself.

Our American pharmacy still clings to the long rows of labelled drawers, very much as can be seen here.

Above the prescription department, entered by a winding stairway, is the "stock-room," with its rows of drawers and shelving, reaching to the ceiling, where were once kept every kind of drug, root or herb then known. A similar arrangement is to be found at the store of our fellow-graduate, George B. Evans, '80, of 1206 Chestnut Street, this city.

It might also be added that besides this old apothecary shop there may be seen in the museum at Nuremberg another one of about the year 1600, A.D.

The European pharmacy confines itself to the sale of drugs entirely, in this respect following the course made for it by the alchemists of old. The American pharmacy, as we all know, does not, and "the more's the pity."

COMMERCIAL AND OFFICIAL OLEORESINS.

By Henry C. C. Maisch, Ph.G., Ph.D.

The oleoresins were formerly classed with the fluid extracts ; but, as they do not bear any definite relation to the drug, as is the case with these preparations, they are now treated under a separate head.

The oleoresins are liquid preparations of oleaginous consistency, containing oil and resinous matter. The menstruum used for extracting the drug is ether, although several of the European pharmacopœias have a list of similar preparations using alcohol for extraction. Besides these, several other liquids have been recommended for use in the preparation of the oleoresins, such as benzine, chloroform and acetone. The use of the different menstrua is governed by the constituents of the drug and the substitution of any other menstruum for the generally accepted ether is only permissible when experiments have shown that the resulting preparations are identical as regards physiological action and dose necessary to produce the same effect. This certainly can only be determined by a careful comparison of the several preparations.

The treatment to which the drug is subjected depends on the menstruum chosen for the extraction. When alcohol is used the process is similar to that applied in making fluid extracts, the only difference being in the evaporation. With alcohol it is necessary to remember that the boiling point is higher than that of ether, and care must be exercised not to drive over compounds which should remain with the preparation.

In the case of ether and similar volatile bodies care must be taken to prevent the evaporation of the solvent during the process of extraction, as this would considerably increase the cost of the preparation. The simplest method for this purpose, but not by any means the best, is the use of a simple covered percolator to which a closed receptacle is attached at the lower end. In working the extraction in this manner, the usual process is as follows : The drug, in about a No. 60 powder, is placed in a percolator without moistening and the menstruum poured on. To prevent evaporation the top is covered in small operations with a perforated stopper, while in large operations a moderately tight fitting cover might be used. A receptacle is attached to the lower orifice by means of a doubly perforated stopper. Through the one perforation a glass tube projects, connecting the percolator with the receiver, while a short tube is inserted in the other, which serves as communication between the receiver and the outer air. The amount of ether required in an operation of this kind is considerable ; and, although it is subsequently recovered, nevertheless there is always quite a loss encountered in the distillation. After percolation has been conducted to practical exhaustion, the receiver is disconnected, the greatest part of the ether recovered by distillation from a water-bath and the remainder is allowed to evaporate spontaneously by exposure to air. The objection to this method is the amount of ether required and the unavoidable loss accompanying the recovery. These two items must necessarily considerably increase the cost of the preparation.

To overcome the one and to minimize the other are questions which have occupied the minds of several investigators. One method is to use maceration and percolation conjointly. For large operations the arrangement as recommended by Dr. E. R. Squibb is very serviceable; and, for smaller, the modification of this, as proposed by W. S. Thomson. In the former, a so-called well-tube extends through the centre of the powder down to the bottom of the percolator, which is solid and contains a layer of some porous filtering material surrounding the lower end of the well-tube. The percolate will rise in the well-tube until it stands on an equal level with the liquid in the outer

portion, and can then be syphoned off. In the Thomson modification, an ordinary percolator is used ; and, in place of syphoning off the percolate, it is drawn off by means of a long glass tube extending through the lower opening of the percolator and the well-tube to the top of the liquid, and can be adjusted to any height as desired.

The best method, however, is by means of the so-called Soxhlet extraction apparatus, and gives good satisfaction in both large and small operations. The apparatus is arranged in such a manner that a small quantity of ether is forced to do the extraction over and over again. The principal portion of this apparatus is the extraction tube ; the lower end is smaller and is connected securely to the receiver. The tube consists of tubes of different bore, one placed on top of the other, but there is no direct opening between them. Extending from the side of the narrower lower tube to within a short distance of the upper edge of the wide tube and securely fastened to both is a tube with wide bore, serving as a communication between the receiver and the upper portion of the apparatus, and through which the volatilized solvent is conducted. The vapor is condensed in a reflux condenser attached to the upper portion of the extraction tube. From here the liquid drops on the drug, which is contained in the wider portion of the tube and, after going through the powder, is brought back to the receiver by means of a syphon attached to the other side of the tube and which acts automatically. The whole operation being conducted on a water-bath, the use of only a comparatively small quantity of ether is necessary. When the extraction is completed, we have in the receiver a rather concentrated solution of the constituents of the drug, and the loss of solvent in a carefully conducted operation is only small and barely enters into the cost of the preparation.

Our present Pharmacopœia recognizes only two oleoresins, viz.: Oleoresin of malefern and oleoresin of cubebs. In the previous Pharmacopœia, the oleoresins of capsicum, lupulin, pepper and ginger were also official, and are still employed medicinally in some localities. Of these there are at least two which are of importance commercially, being used principally as flavoring agents and to impart a certain pungency to liquors and preserves. Besides the oleoresins mentioned above, the firm of Hance Bros. & White, for example—with which the writer is connected—also manufacture the following : Oleoresins of ergot, horse-chestnut, blue flag, lobelia and stillingia.

The two official oleoresins are greenish in color ; their consistence is that of a thick oil. The oleoresin of cubebs is perfectly clear, and should remain in this condition on keeping at ordinary temperature, although if exposed to very cold weather it is liable to deposit a waxy and crystalline body. If not present in excessive quantity, the precipitate will dissolve in the liquid portion when the oleoresin has become warmed to the ordinary temperature.

The oleoresin of malefern will usually deposit a crystalline precipitate on standing. This is an important constituent of the oleoresin, and should always be mixed with the liquid portion before any of the oleoresin is dispensed. The taenifuge property of the oleoresin is at least partly due to this crystalline substance, which is known chemically as filicic acid.

The manner in which the oleoresins are usually dispensed is in the form of an emulsion or in gelatine capsules, either soft or hard. In making an emulsion of an oleoresin, one point must be borne in mind, viz., that these preparations are natural solutions of resinous matter in the volatile oil with which it is associated in the drug, and will behave in emulsions similar to the volatile oils.

The emulsifying agent best adapted is the yolk of an egg; acacia, however, is more frequently employed. When the latter is employed, it is probably best to combine an equal volume of some bland fixed oil with the oleoresin.

Reverting to the various processes for the

manufacture, it can readily be seen that, besides the commercial advantages which a large manufacturer possesses over a retail druggist, the arrangements in his laboratory for handling liquids so volatile as ether put him in a better position to place on the market preparations of this character at such a price and in such quality that a retail druggist could not effectually compete with him. Certainly, in such cases where the premises are adapted to working with compounds as dangerous as ether, the druggist could make them himself, but it would probably not pay him in the long run to manufacture the small quantities which he may have occasion to use.

THE SEXUAL INSTINCT AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE LIFE OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

ADDRESS TO THE CLASS OF 1900, P.C.P., BY DR. J. LOUIS D. MORISON.

The two strongest instincts common to all living beings, mankind included, are said to be those of self-preservation and the sexual instinct. These two passions seem to be inherent in all living organisms, both plant and animal, and appear to be intimately connected with the life-processes of the individual. The life-history of every living organism, whether plant or animal, may be divided into two periods or epochs, which, while closely related, are still quite distinct, for the one has for its object merely the preservation of the life of the individual, and is therefore a vegetative life, while the other seeks to continue the existence of its kind, and is essentially a reproductive life. If this view of the life of the individual is correct, then the existence of some instinct, passion or desire, inherent in the individual, is of necessity called for, to the end that these life-processes shall be so directed that not only shall the individual be enabled to "live, move, and have its being," but that it shall leave behind a progeny that will continue the existence of the species after its death. That the possession of instincts or passions is of immense importance, both to the individual and the human race, in the struggle for existence, is clearly evident when we consider the trend of thought and action that is stimulated by these instincts when they are normally developed. Thus, the instinct of self-preservation leads us to do those things that will be to the material advantage of *the individual.* It assures health and prosperity, and impels us to steady application to business or other pursuits by means of which these are attained. Moreover, it leads us to conform to moral restraints and hygienic laws, that our lives may be prolonged to the greatest possible length with the least possible physical pain or mental suffering.

The sexual instinct on the other hand leads us to do those things that will be to the material advantage of *the progeny.* It attracts to each other individuals of opposite sex, thus insuring the development of families and the perpetuation of the race. Moreover, love has its origin in this instinct, for "sexual love is the passion which unites the sexes." From this passion, as the basal element, springs our desire for home, our rivalry in sports, and our delight in music, poetry and art; without it we should be as those who are emasculated—cowardly, unfit for battle, flabby in muscle, inferior in mental power, lacking in moral sense, and without those distinctive qualities which we recognize as manly and womanly.

With the disappearance of this sexual instinct would come the extinction of the family line, while with its vitiation there would be transmitted to the offspring strong tendencies towards the development of mental as well as bodily disease; thus immo-

rality, criminality and insanity, [as] well as syphilis, may be directly traceable to sexually perverted parents.

Every normal individual does or should have distinct sexual desires, which, when properly subjugated and directed, are capable of lifting him to the highest levels of human endeavor; but, if left uncontrolled, will sooner or later sink him or her to the lowest depths of human misery. It is evident, therefore, that the sexual instinct is worthy of some consideration by every rational man, while ignorance concerning his sexual life is, to say the least, most lamentable. Indeed, it may be said that ignorance in this respect amounts almost to a crime, not only against one's self, but against posterity. If viewed from this standpoint, the "vita sexualis" or sexual life of the individual at once becomes raised to a higher plane than it might otherwise seem to occupy, thereby dignifying, rather than degrading, the sexual (not sensual) relations between husband and wife. The sexual act, then, is something more than the mere indulgence of sensual passion, and is, in fact, a normal and physiologic function designed to carry the fertilizing or sperm-cell of the male into close contact with the to-be fertilized or germ-cell of the female to the end that by their union or fusion a new being may be brought into existence.

Human life has been divided into several more or less well-defined ages or periods of development. These are seven in number, and may be described as follows:

(1) Intra-uterine, or life within the mother's womb. This period begins with conception and continues, normally, till birth, and lasts about ten lunar months, or 280 days.

(2) Infancy, or that period between birth and the completion of the "first dentition" —about the close of the second year of extra-uterine life.

(3) Childhood, or that period which terminates when the "second dentition" is completed—about the seventh year.

(4) Boyhood or girlhood, which terminates at puberty—about the fourteenth year.

(5) Adolescence, or that period between puberty and sexual maturity—about the twenty-fifth year in males.

(6) Manhood or womanhood, or period of maturity.

(7) Old age or senility, or period of physiological decay. This period normally ends in death, it being just as physiological to die in old age as it is to be born in the beginning.

While these several ages or periods are easily recognizable when fully established, it is not always easy to say just when one ends and the other begins, as they pass so gradually the one into the other. A more scientific division of human life, physiologically speaking, is into *vegetative life* and *reproductive life*. Prior to the advent of puberty, the individual is, from a physiological standpoint, but a vegetative organism, is without distinct sex and possesses only neuter characteristics, and is, in fact, "generis neutrius," neither male nor female. This period naturally includes, therefore, the first, second, third and fourth ages of life. But after puberty the individual becomes a reproductive organism as well, possesses distinct sex and acquires distinctly masculine or feminine characteristics. This period, then, naturally includes the fifth and sixth ages.

In the seventh age, however, the individual loses his reproductive life and reverts again to a vegetative existence, so that the familiar saying of "once a man, but twice a child," is not without physiologic foundation.

Prior to puberty, the distinctive characters of the to-be developed man or woman are scarcely recognizable, or, if so, but to a slight degree, but at puberty these neuter characteristics are dissipated and the individual becomes a distinct sexual being. During this period the most profound changes occur in the physical, mental and moral characters of the individual, hence this is the time when both parent and physician are most deeply concerned about the child. Puberty is, moreover, regarded as the most critical period in the life-history of

man, for during this age hereditary influences of health or disease, of good or vicious tendencies, of insanity or mental soundness, are most felt, and this is the time, Clouston says, "a man may fall a victim to his grandfather's excesses."

From puberty on through manhood and womanhood and on till old age, the sexual desire is a normal physiologic appetite, which, however, is not fully felt until sexual maturity is reached. This occurs at the end of adolescence, when the boy and girl become the mature man and woman.

The advent of puberty in the two sexes occurs at different ages, the male usually arriving at this period a year or so later than the female. The age of puberty is also materially influenced by other conditions than sex, thus climate, race, vigor of constitution, heredity and social conditions have a marked influence on the time of its appearance. It occurs earlier in warm countries and in that class of society which live luxuriously, than in cold climates and among the poorer classes. In temperate climates the girl arrives at puberty about the fourteenth year, while in the frigid zones it is delayed till the seventeenth, eighteenth or twentieth year. In the torrid zone it comes on quite early, the twelfth to fifteenth year, while it has been noted to occur as early as the eighth year. Climate has, also, about the same influence on the development of puberty in boys, the male arriving at puberty a year or two later than the female. Race plays an important role in determining the time at which a girl becomes nubile, thus, Jewesses reach puberty at about the same age in all climates, that is, about the fourteenth year.

The mixing of races develops a mean; thus, the Anglo-Indian or half-castes, with a European father and a Hindoo mother, are said to arrive at puberty earlier than the pure European and later than the pure Hindoo. Heredity much influences the age when puberty is reached, thus some families are notably precocious, while others are notably tardy in the development of this period. The state of the health and the mode of life of the individual are also strongly influential, thus, children suffering with wasting or debilitating diseases, as anæmia or rickets, or those pushed too hard at work or study, are always slow in arriving at the age of puberty. Finally, city-bred children are said to reach puberty somewhat earlier than those reared in the country.

Until the age of puberty, boys and girls are simply children, they know no distinction of sex, and have (normally) no sexual desires. At birth girls are usually smaller than boys, but at puberty they develop with marvellous rapidity, so that they soon pass the boy in both stature and weight. Before puberty there is no marked functional or psychical difference between the sexes, their skeletons are about the same and their voices have about the same quality and are pitched in about the same key. Before puberty, also, their whole energy, both bodily and mental, is directed towards *acquisition*, while they are *not productive*, either in thought or works.

The social relations between the boy and the girl are characterized by frankness and simplicity, with no feelings of bashfulness or modesty, but at puberty all this changes. A new life is begun and "all things become new." From now on, the similarity between the sexes rapidly disappears, the changes thus begun continuing throughout adolescence until maturity is reached.

The changes in the female are, however, much more profound than those in the male, for the reason that woman plays a more important *sexual role* in nature than man. It is woman that conceives, gives birth to, and nourishes the men and women of the succeeding generations; moreover, a woman's functions—physical, mental and moral—are much more profoundly influenced by her sexual life than are those of man. In the thirty years of the sexual life of the woman, the functions of ovulation, menstruation, conception, gestation, parturition and lactation, dominate her whole life, while in man the reproductive functions play but a secon-

dary role, the vegetative processes, with the associated instinct of self-preservation, being the most influential.

Before puberty the boy is normally free from all sexual thoughts, the organs of reproduction are small and ill-developed and but slightly sensitive to pressure. But at puberty very important physical changes occur. Blood now flows in increased volume to the generative organs, so that they markedly increase in size, semen and other accessory fluids are actively secreted, and distinct impressions of an awakening sexual desire are experienced. Sometimes the mammary glands enlarge, become sensitive, and in rare cases have been known to secrete a milky fluid. The voice changes markedly, the childish treble becoming a deep bass or tenor, while the thyroid cartilage becomes prominent, constituting the so-called "Adam's apple." This change in the larynx causes the vocal cords to lengthen, allowing the boy's voice to "break" at this period. The fine down on the surface of the body is replaced by a coarser hair, while the sebaceous glands on nose and face become active and secrete freely, thus giving rise to the acne-form eruption and "black-heads" so commonly observed in boys at this age.

From puberty on through adolescence and until old age is firmly established, the testicles constantly secrete semen, and spontaneous emissions of seminal fluid occur physiologically (not pathologically) from time to time. Gradually the mind as well as the body assumes the masculine type, and at the age of twenty-five years the male may be considered to be sexually mature. The age at which man loses his virility varies somewhat with the individual, though as a general rule the spermatozoa disappear from the semen about the sixty-second year. In rare cases, however, it may remain virile until quite advanced age.

The transition from girlhood to womanhood, unlike that of the opposite sex, occurs almost at once, so that the female undergoes this sexual alteration several years before the male. Thus, a girl becomes a woman sexually while the boy of the same age is still a boy, both in mind and body. As in the male, the blood supply to the reproductive organs is increased at puberty, but in much greater proportion, for the reason that a greater area is to be supplied, and a greater work is to be performed by the reproductive organs. The changes that take place in the skeleton and in the body generally are greater in the female than in the male; thus the hips become broader to meet the demands of childbearing, while the breasts notably increase in size to meet the requirements of lactation after the birth of the child. Respiration, which, before puberty, was largely abdominal, as in the male adult, now becomes thoracic, thus causing the bosom to heave and fall with each respiratory act. As in the boy, the fine down is replaced by a coarser hair, the sebaceous glands become more active, while the larynx becomes elongated and the vocal cords shorter, thus raising the register of the voice, which becomes more musical in tone, all of which changes are just the opposite of what occurs in the boy.

Along with these changes in her physical nature, there is a still more marked change in progress in her psychical nature, for she becomes shy and modest, and her whole mental and moral nature changes from that of the girl to that of the woman. Love now comes into existence for her, and is the whole mainspring of her woman's life, for what ambition is to a man love is to a woman. But profound as are these changes, they do not include all of the changes that take place in a girl at puberty, and perhaps the most important physical change is the occurrence of menstruation, the most obvious phenomenon of which is the periodical discharge of blood from the genital organs, which normally recurs at intervals of a lunar month, or about every twenty-eight days. This occurrence of menstruation signifies that the woman is capable of childbearing. It begins at puberty and continues until "change of life" occurs, when it ceases altogether, this period being reached about the forty-fifth year, and

is known as the "menopause" or "climacteric."

Menstruation is normally absent during pregnancy and lactation, for the reason that the blood that would otherwise be lost in the menstrual flow is now directed to the development of growing fœtus in the uterus, while later it is directed to the mammary glands for the elaboration of milk. The earlier menstruation begins, the later it continues, while the longer it is delayed in making its appearance, the shorter will be the menstrual life of the woman, the average length being about 30 years. As regards the periodicity of menstruation, each woman may be said to be a law unto herself, the common interval being twenty-eight days, though some women menstruate every thirty days, while still others every twenty-one days. It is said that there are women in perfect health who menstruate only every forty-eight days. The amount of blood lost at each period varies somewhat with the individual, being influenced by the general health, the average amount being 4 to 6 ounces, though it may not exceed 2 or 3 ounces, while a few women lose as much as 12 or 14 ounces. It is also said to be more profuse in blondes than in brunettes.

Menstruation is, however, something more than the mere monthly flow of blood from the genitals, for the hemorrhagic discharge is but an external expression of a still more important change going on internally. This change is spoken of as ovulation, and consists in the formation and discharge from the ovary of the ovum or egg-cell. This process of ovulation, unlike that of menstruation, is not periodical, but, like that of the secretion of semen in the male, is constantly in progress, except during pregnancy, from the advent of puberty until the menopause. If this ovum, secreted by the ovary of the female, be fertilized by the spermatozoid secreted by the testicle of the male, it finds lodgment in the uterus and there undergoes development into the fœtus or developing child; if not fertilized, it passes off with the menstrual flow and is lost. Thus menstruation is seen to be a kind of mimic labor, and has been described by one writer as a "disappointed pregnancy."

It is said that impregnation is most apt to occur immediately after menstruation ceases, and such seems to be the case as a general rule, but it must be remembered that ovulation is not periodical and is in no way dependent upon menstruation, so that conception may occur at any time.

In conclusion, as a proof that it is the growth of the sexual organs and the development of the sexual instinct that causes such profound changes in the male and female at puberty, attention may be called to the effect produced by the early removal of the ovaries and testicles, or to those cases in which these organs are congenitally absent or diseased.

Thus, premature senility in females gives them a masculine quality of voice and deprives them of those distinctive attributes we know as feminine. They become masculine both in form as well as in nature, and are, practically speaking, masculine without being a man. Similarly, if an undeveloped male is emasculated, he fails to develop normally, either in mind or in body, but instead becomes weak and timid, lacks courage and avoids the society of women. The voice also remains puerile, the larynx failing to develop as in the normal male. The most typical example of an emasculated man is to be seen in the eunuch, who is a natural coward and weak in every element of his nature.

With precocious development of the boy on the other hand, there is a rapid growth of the body to the manly type, seen in the early appearance of hair upon the face, the roughness and early change in the voice and large stature as compared with other boys of the same age.

From what has been said it is clearly evident that this sexual instinct exerts a most profound influence on the life of the individual, and that none of our functions should be so thoughtfully considered as those of our sexual life.

Our Graduates.

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing, they can keep in social touch with fellow-graduates and renew the friendships of college days.)

MEMORIAL ROSTER.

Bowman.—On January 3, 1900, at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., Lin Light Bowman, '91, aged 33 years.

Booth.—On February 22, 1900, at 1901 North Mutter Street, Philadelphia, Thomas Booth, '98, aged 22 years. Interred at North Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Murrow.—On February 25, 1900, at 1328 Dickinson Street, Philadelphia, James White Murrow, '84, aged 35 years. Interred at Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

Barr.—On February 25, 1900, at Asheville, N. C., Robert Hamilton Barr, '94, aged 27 years, N. E. Cor. Eleventh and Cambria Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Interred at Cape May, N. J.

MARRIAGE ROSTER.

Wyckoff—Dygert. On February 7, 1900, Elmer Leroy Wyckoff, '99, to Miss Lillian Dygert, of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Wyckoff is now in business at Cor. Bedford and Atlantic Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hoagland—Yeck. On January 8, 1900, at Danville, Ill., Robert J. Hoagland, '99, of Beatrice, Neb., to Miss Anna K. Yeck, of Danville, Ill.

Booth—Haines. On February 10, 1900, at Philadelphia, Wm. Henry Booth, '96, to Miss Florence Dinmore Haines. At home, 2242 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

PERSONALS.

——Miss Ida F. De Haven, '98, is apothecary at Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

——Daniel A. Buehler, '96, is in business at Front and Vine Streets, Harrisburg, Pa.

——Howard F. Stine, '96, has purchased Clarke's drug store at Birdsboro, Berks County, Pa.

——Robt. J. Hoagland, '99, has purchased the finest drug store in Beatrice, Neb. He expects to do analytical chemical work in connection therewith.

——Chas. Jas. Zipp, '95, is in business for himself at the corner South and Steuben Streets, Utica, N. Y., and is doing nicely.

——Newton C. Comfort, '91, formerly of Louisville, Ky., is now Hospital Steward, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, Manila, Philippine Islands.

——Charles Bullock, '47, the President of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and senior member of the firm of Bullock & Crenshaw, is seriously ill with pneumonia. His many friends sincerely hope, we know, that there will be no untoward termination to his illness.

——On Tuesday evening, February 27, 1900, Miss Edith Procter, daughter of our fellow alumnus, Wallace Procter, '72, and Mrs. Wallace Procter, of this city, was married to Isaac Edward Harrison, of Bordentown, N. J., at the Church of the Mediator, Nineteenth and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia.

NOTE.

——George B. Evans, '80, of this city, at his Eighth and Arch Street store, has recently had a fire to the right of him, a fire to the left of him, and a fire in front of him, large buildings having been destroyed at Eighth and Filbert Streets, at a few doors eastward to his store on Arch Street, and very recently across Eighth Street, on the west side. He is now casting an anxious eye northward, hoping that he won't have to box the compass, so to speak, in fires. He evidently believes that "like cures like," for he has logs of willow charcoal in the window of his store labelled "Fire sale!"

Class News.

——Harry Lionel Meredith was born at Mercersburg, Pa., September 28, 1874, his parents soon after adopting Hagerstown, Md., as their future home. Having acquired an academic education in the schools of that city, he was graduated therefrom on June 16, 1892. On June 20 of the same year he entered the employ of D. C. Aughinbaugh & Son, of Hagerstown, to receive a practical pharmaceutical training, and with whom he has been associated in business, continuously, barring the time required by the three courses in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. During September, 1896, he entered into competition for the "Druggists' Circular Scholarship," the subject for discussion being "How to Conduct the Business of a Retail Pharmacy." He was awarded the Prize Scholarship, in February of the following year. The choice of the College having been left to the winner of the contest, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was decided upon, as offering the best facilities for teaching. Mr. Meredith was the winner of the Alumni Prize in both the first and second courses. He has written a number of practical papers on pharmaceutical topics, which have been published and quoted by the leading journals of pharmacy. He is at present President of the Zeta Phi Society.

HARRY L. MEREDITH.

SECOND YEAR CLASS NOTES.

——"John, the hypnotist," seems to keep the "Q. A." in an unsettled state of mind.

——"Can you do this as well as you can write poetry," a remark overheard in the chemical laboratory a few days ago.

——Rummey had the Boer side of the question in the hall the other day, but at the end the honors were about evenly divided.

——V. C. Mickels has recovered from a short illness and just in time to take the examinations. He has plenty of sympathy.

——A foundation for the athletics of the College for next year has been laid. A Committee on Athletics (and an Athletic Committee) has been elected by the class to start the work of soliciting subscriptions and forming a general plan for work in the fall. The Committee consists of H. B. Sprague, Chairman; O. L. Kraus, J. S. Fegley, C. C. Doan, E. F. W. Garber.

——The Century Club visited Smith, Kline & French Company's laboratories, Poplar and Canal Streets, on the 1st. M. W. Bamford, '99, had charge of the party, and explained to them in a most explicit manner the workings of a manufacturing laboratory. Many members of the Club had never seen the application of pharmacy and chemistry in such extensive operations, and it gave to them a broader idea of such work.

——One of the '02 men had a most unfortunate experience the other day. He came to College at the usual time and waited for 1 o'clock, but as the hour drew near, he noticed that most of the men were strangers; then an idea struck him, and he cautiously inquired of one of them the day of the week; he was told it was Friday; this must have been a surprise to him, for he replied: "I was almost certain it was Saturday." He took a car that was passing the College at the time. This seems to be a practical example in which the worry of approaching examinations had deranged the mind for the time being. An argument against College examinations.

——The reception given the Seniors by the Juniors on Tuesday evening, February 20, 1900, at the College, was a great gathering of the students and friends of the College, about 600 persons being present. It is said to have been the largest function of its kind in the history of the College.

The Museum was decorated with the College colors, "blue and white," with laurel and palms furnishing the green. Around the balcony the "blue and white" bunting was draped in festoons, and below that in a similar manner the laurel was hung. Scattered through the colors and green were the class flags of "blue and white" felt with P.C.P. and the numerals '01 on them. At one end of the hall hung a large American flag, and at the other end a large class banner. Palms furnished the decorations for the sides of the hall and a background for the stage.

Alumni Hall was used as a game room, and refreshments were served in the Reading Room, both decorated in the College colors. The reception was to have been opened by an address to be given by the Dean of the College, but as this could not be done, the reception was opened by an address of welcome by R. H. French, President of the Junior Class Society, and was followed by a short musical programme:

Music	Orchestra.
Welcome	R. H. French.
Piano Solo, "Dear Loving Hearts"	T. K. Boesch.
Mandolin Solo, Selected	J. P. Wolfinger.
College Poem	F O. Lewis.
Violin Solo, Largo	E. G. Spears.
Baritone Solo, "Asleep in the Deep"	W. F. Steever.
Piano Solo, Selected	Professor Phillips.
Last Act of "The Bells"	T. Hunter.
	J. P. Wolfinger.

All of the numbers were heartily received, especially the "Poem," Mr. Lewis being obliged to stop several times in delivering it to allow the precipitate applause to precipitate, so to speak, so that he could continue. Dancing followed the rest of the evening, and light refreshments were served in the Reading Room.

It might be said here that the purpose of the class was to make the affair as informal

as possible, and to foster a more fraternal feeling among the graduates and undergraduates of the College, by bringing them together in a reception to the class that graduates this year.

The committees who acted in co-operation with the class were as follows :

Social Committee :
Miss Florence A. Fegley, *Chairman.*
Miss Kittie W. Harbord,
Fielding O. Lewis,
Otto S. Kraus,
Herbert M. Highfield.

Arrangement Committee :
Clarence E. Shafer, *Chairman.*
Alex. G. Strathie,
Lionel G. Skillman,
Elmer F. W. Garber,
Wm. F. Steever.

Refreshment Committee :
Miss Mabelle Haydock, *Chairman.*
Robert N. Bell,
Chas. H. Ziegler,
Herbert M. Highfield,
Earl H. Cone.

Programme Committee :
Robt. N. Bell, *Chairman.*
Hugh B. Sprague,
Miss Kittie W. Harbord,
Wm. K. G. Harris,
Chas. H. Ziegler.

Reception Committee :
Victor C. Mickels, *Chairman.*
Benjamin H. McClurg,
Ira C. Hoffman.

Decoration Committee :
Earl H. Cone, *Chairman.*
Miss Florence A. Fegley,
Herbert M. Highfield,
Edwin W. Murphy,
Luther K. Rhoads,
Thos. A. Ryam,
Harry A. McLaughlin,
Clarence H. Reynolds.

EARL H. CONE,
E. F. W. GARBER,
Beta Phi Reporters.

THE P.C P.

BY F. O. LEWIS.*

The oldest College of Pharmacy,
And of all the most renowned,
Is our dear old P.C.P.!
Of whom we are all so proud.

She has rivals far and near
Trying to equal her in fame,
But she's at the top, without a peer,
And forever will hold this name.

It's this "tried and true" College
That every student should attend,
If they want good knowledge,
And have the money to spend.

We have the leading Faculty,
As you have often heard,
Right here at the P.C.P.,
Men that lead the Pharmacy world.

For learning, we have an excellent chance,
And never fail or miss
Being at the head in every branch,
And will make leading pharmacists.

When we mention our Professors' names,
You will at once declare
That everything we claim
Is perfectly just and fair.

No matter where you chance to go,
Remington's Pharmacy you can see ;
It's author is our beloved "Joe,"
The Dean of the P.C.P.

A friend of the boys he always has been
And often has proved this fact ;
When in trouble, 'tis for him they send,
And never has he failed to act.

In Chemistry, we have Professor Sadtler,
Who, you will all agree,
Is right at the top of the ladder
In the theory and practice of Chemistry.

In Materia Medica we have an M.D., you know,
And the greatest joker in the College.
Professor and Doctor—C. B. Lowe ;
A man of unlimited knowledge.

Professor Kraemer, in Botany we find,
A man quite young in his profession ;
But well up in all that line,
And the best without exception.

He's known all over the land
To be a thinker very deep ;
And gives us points, you understand,
That elsewhere we never meet.

Next of our Faculty is Professor Moerk.
We can't say he's unkind,
But he certainly makes us work,
Which no one will mind !

But he's just the man for the place,
In Analytical Chemistry he's profound.
Why ! you can see it right in his face,
Especially when he makes that frown !

* Read by the author at the Class Reception, held on Tuesday evening, February 20, 1900, at the College.

Professors Ryan, Morison and Stroup
Are the one's that "quiz" us, you know.
As instructors, they are a great group,
And make us hoe a good row.

This College has men o'er land and sea,
Some employed by "Uncle Sam,"
Graduates of the old P.C.P.,
Doing service for their native land.

Some have passed beyond the hill,
Their bodies never more to rise;
But their works remain with us still
As monuments to their useful lives.

Seniors, the time is very near
When you shall receive your "P.D.,"
And bid us all farewell,
Forever, and leave the old P.C.P.

For which, no doubt, you are sad,
When you think of days gone by;
But we know you are well prepared
To accomplish all that you try.

Your college days have almost passed.
The happiest one can ever spend.
And now you are to have a task
That will never have an end.

But may you never once regret,
However long it may be,
The day you took the step
To matriculate at the P.C.P.!

As you stand on the threshold of a new life
And at the dawn of a new century,
May you be able to meet all strifes,
And meet them manfully and surely.

Class of 1900! Farewell to each of you!
As you go to the battles of life to fight,
Always remember to be honest and true
To the P.C.P.—the "blue and the white!"

THIRD YEAR CLASS NOTES.

——As a relief clerk Eddy is all right, especially when adorned with his white vest.

——Siegle says he would rather play euchre on Sunday than write graphic formulæ.

——No one enjoyed the punch at a recent meeting of the "bachelors" better than did Sullir and Stalz.

——Witman and Ricketts are contemplating taking lessons in Theology, near Sixth and Jefferson Streets.

——And there is another Benedict soon to be. Dame Rumor has it "Bill Nye" does not visit Overbrook so frequently for nothing.

——The members of the Class of 1901 are being congratulated on all sides for the manner in which they conducted the February Social Meeting.

——Another of our number, King, will soon become a Benedict. This was foreseen by some of our members when King visited Whitall, Tatum & Co.

——Dr. J. L. D. Morison has at the two recent meetings of the Zeta Phi delightfully entertained its members with most interesting and valuable addresses.

——C. Louis Seip has been selected as Class Prophet for 1900. He was also the recipient of an elaborate (?) punch-bowl, at the last meeting of the Bachelors' Club. Such honors coming so rapidly are hard on one's nerves, but luckily for Louis he partakes liberally of his well-known "Gentian Preparation" and thereby prevents a collapse.

——At a recent meeting of the Bachelors' Club, at the home of C. Louis Seip, 2556 Frankford Avenue, this city, the following bill of fare was heartily partaken of:

MENU.

Reed Birds à la German.
Cream Cheese.
Vienna Rolls.
Cocoanut Wafers.
Fruit.
Tamarind Colocynth; Cassia Fistula.
Claret Punch; Schuylkill Punch (distilled).
Cigarettes; Tobacco à la Corncob.

——The "Graduate," or Class Annual of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of 1900, which is being edited and published by the Graduating Class, is being gotten rapidly in shape.

Chief Editor Franke expects to have about 200 pages of reading matter and illustrations in the book.

The boys of 1900 are greatly interested in the publication of this volume. It will not only be of especial value to the students, but also to the members of the Alumni Association of the College.

ROBERT C. PURSEL,
WALTER BROOKS,
Zeta Phi Reporters.

Items.

——On Thursday, April 5, 1900, at 3.30 P.M., a meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will be held in Alumni Hall, 145 North Tenth Street.

——In the list of patronesses of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists' Euchre and Dance, given to us for publication in the February issue of the ALUMNI REPORT, occurs the name of Mrs. Dr. C. A. Weidemann. Mrs. Weidemann writes us that her name was improperly used in this connection, and asks us to state this, which we gladly do.

——The next meetings of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, for the examination of applicants for registration, will be held in the Bellfield School House, on Fifth Avenue near Schenley Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa., and in the Hall of the House of Representatives, New Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday, April 7, 1900, between the hours of 12 and 5 P.M. Application blanks and all other information will be furnished by the Secretary, Charles T. George, of Harrisburg, Pa. Fee for examination or re-examination, $3.

——Report of Meeting of Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, held March 2, 1900. The meeting was called to order at 3.05 P.M. by President McIntyre.

The Museum of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was filled with retail druggists eager to know what was going to be done about the question of Sunday selling.

C. H. Campbell reported for the Entertainment Committee, that the net proceeds so far from the Progressive Euchre were $580.00.

On motion of S. C. Henry a vote of thanks was tendered to the Entertainment Committee.

James C. Perry, Chairman of Executive Committee, reported eight new members, also that Professor Kraemer, of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, had offered the journal to members of the P. A. R. D. at the following low rate: fifteen subscribers, $2.00 each per year; thirty, at $1.75; sixty, at $1.50. Any member wishing to avail himself of this opportunity will kindly send his address to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

D. M. Harris offered a resolution asking for a concession from the Bell Telephone Company, which was referred to the following committee, to wait on Mr. Garwood, of the Bell Telephone Company:

D. M. Harris, C. H. Campbell, L. C. Funk, James C. Perry and W. A. Rumsey.

Fredk. T. Gordon, apothecary at League Island Navy Yard, was introduced to the members of the Association, and made a brief address. Mr. Gordon has volunteered his service and time to interest retail druggists in the P. A. R. D.

Bills amounting to $11.34 were presented, and, on motion of Dr. Weidemann, they were ordered paid.

The subject of Sunday selling was the next order of business before the meeting, and James C. Perry reported as follows: "Immediately after our February meeting I communicated with Dr. Mutchler, of the Sabbath Association, and asked him not to take any action against the retail druggists until a meeting could be held between our Association and himself."

The following was the reply received.

"PHILADELPHIA SABBATH ASSOCIATION.
"920 Walnut Street.
"Room 6.

"PHILADELPHIA, February 6, 1900.

"*James C. Perry, 4154 Lancaster Avenue.*

"DEAR SIR:—Yours of February 3 received, asking for a conference in regard to Sunday closing of retail druggists. We at once struck from our list all druggists against whom evidence had been secured, and will not prosecute any of them while the matter is being considered. Will call

and see you, and will be glad to do anything to aid the druggist to have the Sunday as a day of rest.

"Yours very truly,

"T. T. MUTCHLER."

As a result of this a meeting was held on February 9, and it was agreed that no prosecution of retail druggists, whether members or not, should take place until after our meeting of March 2. The Executive Committee offered the following resolution :

" Desiring to promote a proper observance of the Sabbath day and to uphold the laws of the State; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we, the members of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, do abstain from selling soda water, cigars and candy on the Sabbath day, confining our sales to drugs, medicines and such other articles and preparations as are necessary for purposes of health and physical comfort.

"We suggest the lowering of curtains and the extinction of all window lights."

The Sabbath Association, following up this resolution, at a meeting held on February 26, offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Philadelphia Sabbath Association approve the proposition of the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association, with reference to the discontinuance on Sundays of the sale of all articles, except medicines and such other articles and preparations as are necessary for purposes of health and physical comfort, and hereby agrees, if the Druggists' Association acts favorably on the proposition of the Executive Committee, to follow the outline of the plan proposed by the Executive Committee: (1) That the Philadelphia Sabbath Association will first refer all complaints of violations of the Sunday law on the part of the druggists to the Executive Committee of the Druggists' Association, whereupon the Committee will endeavor to secure observance of the law by such violators. (2) In cases where the Executive Committee's endeavor fails, they will refer such cases back to the Philadelphia Sabbath Association for such further action as the officers of the Association deem then advisable."

Members were allowed two minutes to speak on the resolution. The following took part in discussing the same:

Messrs. McIntyre, Weidemann, Poley, Harris, Funk, Blair, Perry, Leedom, Gubbins, Cox, Howard, Stoever, Krause, Morse, Eppstein, Farrow, Clark, Swain, Henry, Gatchel.

Dr. E. R. Smiley moved the adoption of the resolution as read.

After the vote was taken, J. G. Howard moved that it be made unanimous. This was seconded by H. C. Blair, Sr., and adopted.

The Association rescinded the resolution passed at the February meeting, agreeing to stand by all members prosecuted for Sunday selling, and agreed to pay the fines of all members who had been prosecuted for Sunday selling up to February 2, 1900.

Mr. Perry stated that so far he had the names of only four members.

The following resolution was offered by W. L. Cliffe, and moved by W. H. Poley for adoption :

"WHEREAS, The term of Chas. T. George, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Examining Board, will shortly expire ; and,

"WHEREAS, The services of Dr. George in this capacity have been of such a character as to compel recognition of his fitness and capacity in combination with the experience derived from his long term of service, it is hereby

"*Resolved*, That we, the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, assembled in regular meeting, do hereby petition his Excellency, Governor Stone, for the reappointment of Chas. T. George, and that an attested copy of this resolution be forwarded to his Excellency."

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

For notice of next meeting see advertisement in another part of the ALUMNI REPORT.

W. A. RUMSEY,
Secretary.

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Mulford's Concentrated Antitoxin and Glycerinized Vaccine

Largest sales
Yield good profits
Most liberally advertised
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And is the make your doctors want
"Nothing else quite so good"

Write us about them

We advertise you in your district without cost to yourself.

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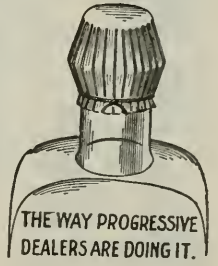

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Long-Established Transfer Agency. References: Many of the Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Philadelphia and elsewhere.

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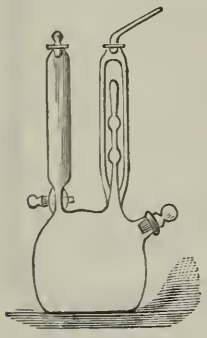

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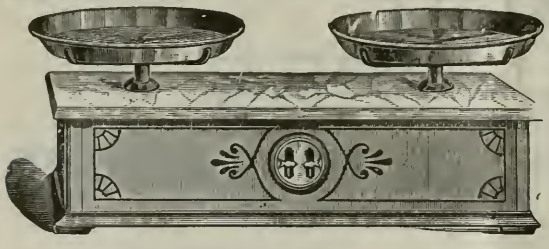

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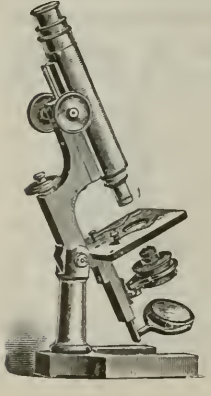

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WE BUILD
☞ The Largest and most practical fountain.
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WE WILL
☞ Substantially warrant all of our apparatus.
WE OFFER
☞ Moderate prices, also very liberal terms.
WE ONLY
☞ Offer the very highest grade obtainable.
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WE CAN
☞ With improved facilities fill orders promptly.
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WE MAIL
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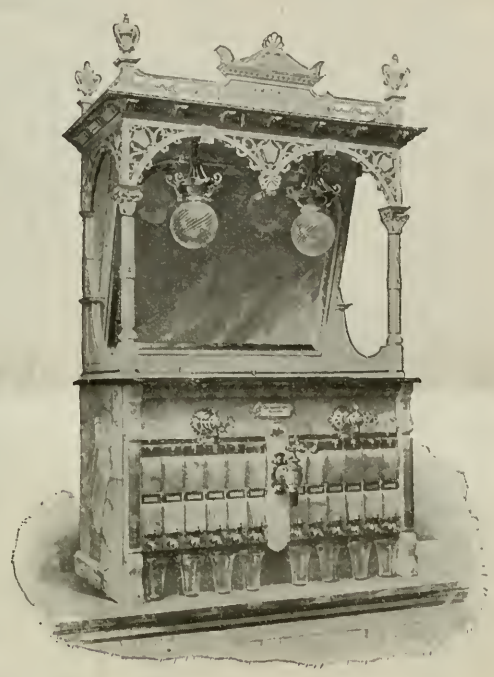

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Its diastasic properties prevent curdling, correct the ills of malnutrition and tone the weak and wasted organs of digestion.

Wyeth's Prepared Food is not a predigested Food, but one that will digest itself under all conditions—the Malt, rich in diastase, acting in conjunction with the pancreatic secretions, digests the fats and albumenoids of the milk, converting the starch of the cereals into sugar (Maltose) and neutralizing the tendency of the acids of the stomach to form curds—thus rendering the Food of infinite value to the infant and invalid alike, supplying the necessary nutrition and material to strengthen and build up the human economy.

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Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

145 North Tenth St., Philadelphia

PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING

MARCH 20, 1900, AT 3 P.M.

An interesting program has been arranged and the following will be presented:

1. IN LANDS WHERE DRUGS GROW. ILLUSTRATED WITH LANTERN SLIDES
   By MR. F. B. KILMER
2. EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
   By PROFESSOR WILBUR L. SCOVILLE
3. THE EXAMINATION OF URINE, SPUTUM AND BLOOD BY PHARMACISTS
   By DR. L. NAPOLEON BOSTON
4. EXHIBITION OF APPARATUS FOR THE QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF UREA
   By MR. FREDERICK T. GORDON

A cordial invitation is extended to the druggists of the city to be present

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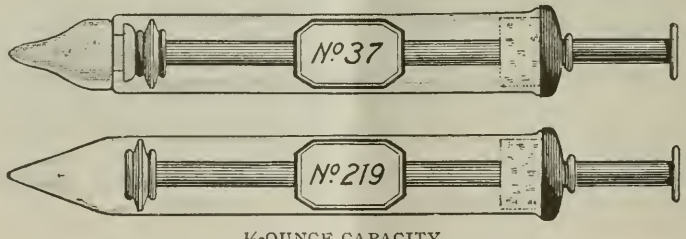
Two Desirable Glass Syringes



½-OUNCE CAPACITY

Made with Rubber Washers or Packing

These Syringes will not leak, are much cheaper than Hard Rubber, and can be kept cleaner.

No. 37, with Soft Rubber Tip, dozen in a box	dozen,	$0.75
" " " " " each in wood case	"	.85
No. 219, Glass Conical Point, dozen in a box	"	.50
" " " " each in wood case	"	.60

JOHN M. MARIS & CO.

Philadelphia **New York**

-ANOTHER FULL LINE-

-FULL OF SATISFACTION-

The way to have a constantly full line of people streaming from your soda fountain, past the cashier's desk, and out of doors again, every one of them in a mental and physical condition best described as "full of satisfaction," is to serve the "H. B. & W." soda flavors, "Koko," Cherry Ripe, Red Messina Orange, "L.A.W." and the rest.

The warm, drink-compelling days are drawing nigh; one of 'em may come sooner than you think; be prepared with the "H. B. & W." goods and reap the reward of your foresight.

*Alaska Snowball
*Ambrosia
Apple
Apricot
*Arctic Sherbet
Banana
Blackberry
Black Raspberry
Blood Orange
Calisaya Phosphate
Celery and Orange Phosphate
CHERRY RIPE
Cherry (Morella)
*Claret Phosphate
*Coffee
Cranberry
Fruit Phosphate
*Ginger
*Ginger Ale
Grape (Catawba)
Grape (Concord)
Grape (Delaware)
Grape (Wild)
Grape (Unfermented)
Huckleberry
Imperial Sicily Lemon
Lemon
Lime
Morella Cherry Phosphate
*Nectar
*Nectarine Phosphate
Orange
Orangeade
Orange Phosphate
Peach
Pear (Bartlett)
Pear (Jargonelle)
Pear (Seckel)
Pineapple
Plum
Quince
Raspberry
Raspberry Phosphate
Raspberry Vinegar
Red Currant
RED MESSINA ORANGE
*Root Beer
*Sarsaparilla
*Sherbet
*Sherbet, (Persian)
Sicily Lemon Phosphate
Strawberry
*Vanilla
Wild Cherry Phosphate
"L.A.W."—the latest

Flavors marked * put up as Syrups only.

Fruit Juices (in quart champagne bottles), 1 dozen, $6.00; 3 dozen lots, $5.75 per dozen; 6 dozen lots, $5.50 per dozen; Concentrated Syrups (in gallon jugs), 1 gallon, $1.75; 12 gallon lots, $1.65 per gallon; 25 gallon lots, $1.60 per gallon.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE

Head Office and Works, Philadelphia

Branch Offices

New York	59-61 Maiden Lane
Chicago	195 East Randolph Street
Pittsburg	419 Seventh Avenue
London S E	124 Southwark Street

Pharmaceutical Chemists

IT PAYS

To Dispense Fairchild's

When **Essence of Pepsine** *is prescribed.*

Fairchild's Essence *gives the results the prescriber anticipates, and keeps your customers' trade.*

Fairchild Bros. & Foster.

Your Customers Should Count the Cost

QUALITY, QUANTITY and PRICE

considered, Eskay's Food is by far the ***best Food,*** the ***largest package*** and the ***cheapest,*** both in ***first cost*** and ***final results.***

Are You Serving the Real Interests of Your Customers?

We will create the demand if you co-operate with us. Samples for physicians and others of your customers, and attractive advertising matter for the asking.

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.